

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LANSING

MITCH IRWIN

December 16, 2005

Dear:

Enclosed is Michigan's 2005 Water Use Conservation Plan form for agricultural operations, along with important instructions that will ensure you are in compliance with Michigan's Water Use Reporting Law. There is no fee for reporting this information to the MDA. We have included a list of frequently asked questions and a postage-paid return envelope. **The completed form is due no later than** *April 1, 2006.*

New water use reporting legislation is pending in the Michigan Legislature, but reporting for the 2005 water use year is regulated by the existing legislation. Agricultural operations with the capacity to withdraw over 100,000 gallons per day (70 gallons per minute) are required to report to the state the water withdrawals and water conservation practices used on their farms. This was mandated by Public Act 148 of 2003, now Part 327 of P.A. 451 of 1994, the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act. The MDA is required to combine all reported agricultural water withdrawal information at the township level and report the township totals to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). The additional information on the form is required to be submitted by law. It will be retained by the MDA but will not be reported to the MDEQ.

If you meet water use reporting capacity requirements, and you withdraw water for a commercial purpose other than use on a farm operation for agricultural production, you must report your water use to the MDEQ. For the purposes of water use reporting to the MDA, farm operations include the commercial production, harvest, and storage of farm products, such as grain and feed crops, forage and sod crops, dairy and livestock, poultry, fruit and vegetables, fish, and nursery stock. Facilities that process agricultural products, and landscaping businesses that do not raise their own horticultural stock, are *not* considered farm operations. Private well water used for domestic purposes does not need to be reported.

The purpose of this program is to create an inventory of Michigan water uses to strengthen the legal framework for opposing unwarranted water diversions from the Great Lakes Basin to other regions. Other water users have been required to report their water withdrawals for a number of years, while agricultural water use was estimated. Actual numbers for agricultural operations are now required to improve the accuracy of Michigan's water use totals. This will provide essential data to help Michigan and the other states in the Great Lakes Region address future water resources issues.

If you have any questions, or need assistance, please call Robert Pigg at 517-373-6893, or visit the MDA water-use Web page at http://www.michigan.gov/mdamichiganwateruse. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Gordon Wenk, Director

Environmental Stewardship Division

2005 AGRICULTURAL WATER CONSERVATION PLAN INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. **Farm information –** please include the farm name, manager/owner, telephone number, street address, city, state and zip code. Street address information is for the main farm operation.
- 2. **Pump information –** please complete a section for each pump you own or operate. When reporting, do *not* report pumps that use municipal/public water supplies. If you have more than one pump, please provide the data for all pumps. If you have more than 5 pumps, please complete additional forms (by copying the second page of the form) until you have reported all pumps.
 - A. **Pump identification and location -** provide the name or number you use to identify the pump (i.e., north field, No. 13, etc.), the county, and the township or village the pump is in.
 - B. Water source for each pump, indicate whether the pump is pumping groundwater (i.e., a well), surface water (i.e., natural pond, river, lake, etc.), or pond water that is supplied by a well. Static water level is the level of water in a well when no water is being pumped. It is measured as the distance from the ground surface to the water level after the well pump has been shut down for several hours. It is usually read in feet and inches. Refer to the Water Use Reporting Frequently Asked Questions that were mailed with the form and instructions for more information on how best to measure static water level.
 - C. Water uses indicate how the water identified in "B" is being used.

If it is being used for irrigation, in C-1, write in the crop name and the acres of that crop being irrigated by the pump identified in "A". If more than one crop is under irrigation and being supplied by the pump identified in "A", then use the additional boxes (C-2, C-3). Examples include: seed corn, dry beans, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, sugar beets, tree fruit, berries, sod, mint, mustard, etc. Please do *not* count the same irrigated acreage more than once for the year, no matter how many crops are grown on it.

If the water is being used for other purposes, then write that purpose in the "other use" line. Other uses include, but are not limited to:

Beef cattle and calves
Dairy cattle and calves

Chickens
Turkeys
Hogs and pigs
Sheep and lambs
Fruit crop cooling
Water table maintenance

Aquaculture

Equipment washing
Building sanitation
Fire suppression
Crop washing
Greenhouse crops
Field nursery crops
Container nursery crop

D. **Water use by month** - complete this section by indicating how much water was pumped by month in calendar year 2005. Please report the amount pumped in either acre-inches or gallons, and indicate which unit is used. Irrigators in Michigan rarely apply more than 12 inches of water per acre during the irrigation season (i.e., 12 acre-inches for 1 acre of land, 1200 acre-inches for 100 irrigated acres. Divide total gallons by 27,154 to determine total acre-inches. In the last box, please add the monthly information together to provide an annual total of water supplied by the pump indicated in "A".

Conservation practices implemented – please check all boxes on the back of this page that represent water conservation practices used within your operation. The completed checklist represents your water use conservation plan, and must be submitted with your water use reporting form.

- 3. **Deadline -** please complete and return this form for all your pumps by **April 1, 2006**. A completed 2005 water use conservation plan will include:
 - A. Front page with farm information.
 - B. Please complete **pump information** for every pump or well you own or operate that supplies water for agricultural operations. Include data from each month for the 2005 calendar year, including zeros for months when no water was used. Copy the form if you have more than 5 pumps.
 - C. The check sheet for water conservation practices implemented within your operation.

For more information on agricultural water use reporting requirements, call Robert Pigg, Michigan Department of Agriculture, at 517-373-6893

2005 WATER USES AND CONSERVATION PRACTICES (Submitted in accordance with P. A. 451 of 1994, MCL 324.32708)

Conservation Practices Implemented

The Water Use Reporting Law requires farms reporting their water use to the MDA to include applicable water conservation practices, and an implementation plan for those practices. Please check all boxes that represent conservation practices used on your farm. The practices listed are found in the *Generally Accepted Agricultural Management Practices* (GAAMPS) *for Irrigation Water Use.* For more information, please visit http://michigan.gov/mda. Click on *Farming*, then, under *Environment*, click on *GAAMPs*.

System Management

Determine all water applications accurately Monitor pumping plant efficiency Evaluate the irrigation system uniformity Maintain the irrigation system in good working condition Operate sprinkler systems to minimize drift and off-target application Ensure sprinkler nozzle/drip applicator flow rates are matched to the infiltration rate of the soil Provide noise control where needed
Record Keeping
For each crop irrigated, keep records on the crop type and location Keep records on the source of the water used Record date and amount of each irrigation water application Keep records on all system inspections and repairs that influence uniformity and leaks Regularly calibrate fertigation and chemigation equipment, if used, and maintain records Keep records of the results each time the sprinkler system uniformity is evaluated
Irrigation Scheduling
Know the available soil water for each unit scheduled Know the depth of rooting for each crop irrigated Use container capacity in scheduling irrigation for container grown nursery or greenhouse crops Know the allowable soil moisture depletion at each stage of crop growth Measure, estimate, or use published evapotranspiration data to determine crop water use Measure rainfall in each field irrigated and adjust irrigation schedule/amount accordingly
Application Practices
Choose irrigation application amounts that will avoid surface runoff under sprinkler irrigation In the case of container irrigation, runoff is managed through recycling or proper disposal systems Assure that sprinkler application rates are below the soil infiltration rate When irrigation is used, split nitrogen fertilizer applications Incorporate appropriate backflow-prevention safety devices if a chemigation/fertigation system is used Avoid applying more water than needed to replace the soil/media moisture deficit

2005 WATER USE CONSERVATION PLAN

(Submitted in accordance with Part 327 of P.A. 451 of 1994, MCL 324.32708)

Mail to: Michigan Department of Agriculture ESD- Water Use Reporting P.O. Box 30017 Lansing, MI 48909



Instructions and the conservation practices form to be submitted are on pages 2 and 3 of this document.

FARM INFORMATION:										
m Name:			N	Manager/Owner:			Phone:			
et Address						City		State Zip 0		
	PLEASE COMPLETE TH ADDITIONAL SHEETS A		R EACH PUMP Y	OU OWN AND/OR OPER.	ATE. DO NOT REF	PORT WATER FROM MUNICI	PAL/PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIE	S. COPY AND COMPLET		
A. PUMP ID AND LO	B. WATER	B. WATER Source Groundwater – Static Water Level: ft in. Date Taken:								
Pump ID:		C-1. WAT	ED Here	Surface Water	Pond Suppl	ied by Well	/ell C-3. Water Uses			
County:										
Twp.:	Crop Other Use	Crop Acres		Crop Acres Or Other Use		Crop Other Use	Or Acres			
D WATER USE BY	MONTH: INDICATE REE			cre-inches			Other Osc			
Jan	VATER USE BY MONTH: INDICATE REPORT Feb		Mar		5110	May	June	ANNUAL TOTAL:		
July Aug			Sept Oct			Nov	Dec	Dec		
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Signature				Date:				Page of		

A. PUMP ID AND LOCATION		B. WATER Source Groundwater – Static Water Level: ft in. Date Taken:										
Pump ID:		☐ Surface Water ☐ Pond Supplied by Well										
County:		C-1. WATER USES			C-2. WATER USES			C-3. WATER USES				
		Crop	Acres Or		Crop	Or	Acres	Crop	Acres			
Twp.:		Other Use			Other Use			Other Use				
D. Water Use By Month: Indicate reporting units												
Jan	Jan Feb		Mar		Apr			June	ANNUAL TOTAL:			
July	Aug		Sept	Oct		Nov		Dec				
D. Pump ID and Location B. Water Source Groundwater – Static Water Level: ft in. Date Taken:												
Pump ID:		C-1. WAT	☐ Surface Wate	er _	Pond Supplied b			C-3. WATER USES				
County:							A					
Twp.:		Crop Acres			Crop Acres _		Acres	Crop Acres				
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D. WATER USE BY MONTH: IN		ING UNITS	acre-inches	_	าร							
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July	Aug		Sept	Oct Nov				Dec				
A. Pump ID and Location B. Water Source Groundwater – Static Water Level: ft in. Date Taken: Pump ID: Surface Water Pond Supplied by Well												
		C-1. WAT	ER USES	C-2. WATER USES				C-3. WATER USES				
County:		Crop	Acres				Acres					
Twp.:		Other Use	Or		Or Other Use			Or Other Use				
D. Water Use By Month: Indicate Reporting Units												
Jan	Feb		Mar	Apr		May		June	ANNUAL TOTAL:			
July	Aug		Sept	Oct		Nov		Dec				

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WATER USE REPORTING FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

All information in this document has been reviewed and is correct as of December 12, 2005

1. I have two wells that can each pump 40 gallons a minute, but I never use them at the same time, or for more than a few hours a day. Do I have to report my water use?

Whether or not you are required by law to report your water use is based on the *capacity*, or the ability, to pump water. In this situation, if the wells can be run continuously without running out of water, then the property owner would be required to report. The *amount* he or she would report would be the actual amount of water withdrawn and used.

2. What happens to the information I report to the Michigan Department of Agriculture?

Agricultural water use information reported to the MDA is combined with other agricultural water use information from the same township. The total water withdrawn for agricultural production, on a township level, is then reported by the MDA to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). The remaining information is not released to the MDEQ, but it will be retained by the MDA. It may be combined with other data for reports about agricultural water withdrawals and use.

3. Is my water use report information subject to the Freedom of Information Act?

The MDA cannot prevent the release of water use information requested under the Freedom of Information Act.

4. Are there penalties for not reporting water use as required by law?

Yes. The law states that the state can seek an injunction to stop all water withdrawals, can impose a \$1,000 fine, and can recover the costs of surveillance and enforcement.

- 5. If I'm pumping out of a pond that is fed by a spring, do I need to report?
- If the combined capacity of all pumps equals 100,000 gallons per day (70 gallons per minute) or more, for 30 days, regardless of water sources, you are required to report your water use either to the MDA or the MDEQ.
- 6. I pump water from a well with less than 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) capacity into a pond. Then I irrigate from the pond with a pump that has a capacity greater than 100,000 gpd. Do I have to report? If the combined capacity of all pumps equals 100,000 gallons per day (70 gallons per minute) or more, for 30 days, regardless of water sources, you are required to report your water use either to the MDA or the MDEQ.
- 7. Should I report my water use in acre-inches or in gallons?

The law states that agricultural water users can report in acre-inches or gallons. An acre-inch is the amount of water it takes to cover one acre with an inch of water. One acre-inch equals 27,154 gallons. It's recommended that those reporting consider whether or not the amount reported makes sense. For example, if reporting in gallons, divide the gallons reported by 27,154 to get the total acre-inches reported, and then divide that figure by the total acres irrigated to estimate how many inches of water were applied to the acreage reported.

- 8. If my irrigation/barn well supplies my residence, do I need to report my household use? No.
- 9. I own several farms in different townships/counties. Should I combine them or report them separately?

The reporting form is largely concerned with the location of the pumps and wells used for water withdrawals. Operations with separate corporate identities, or under separate management, or that are otherwise distinct farm operations, should report separately. A single farm operation, under one management, with fields in several townships, or even several counties in some cases, could combine the reports. However, each pump will still have to be identified and reported.

10. Are livestock and poultry operations required to report?

If the combined capacity of all pumps equals 100,000 gallons per day (70 gallons per minute) or more, for 30 days, you must report any agricultural water withdrawal either to the MDA or the MDEQ.

11. Do all water users have to report?

Yes. After the passage of legislation in 1990, water use reporting was phased in over several years for public water supply systems, industrial self-supply systems (ex: GM's water system), golf courses, power plants, and other water users. They are required to report their water use to the MDEQ if they have the total capacity to withdraw 100,000 gallons per day for 30 days.

12. Who should report water use on rented farm land?

Water use reporting is ultimately the responsibility of the landowner. The MDA suggests that the person who is renting the land, and withdrawing ground water or surface water, report the water use. They should gather the data, provide the information to the land owner, report it, and keep a copy for their records.

13. I pump water from a well to fill a pond, and then pump from the pond to irrigate. How do I report my water use?

The water use reporting legislation defines a withdrawal as the removal of water from its source. For this reason, people that pump from a well to a pond or other storage system and then withdraw the water for an agricultural use should report the amount of water that is pumped from the pond. (Observations of these systems suggest that the majority of the water being used is ground water from the well; however, the water withdrawn from the pond is a combination of ground water and surface water.)

14. How do I determine the static water level of my wells?

The static water level is the depth at which water is first present in a well when the well is not being pumped. For the purposes of this legislation, the static water level of a flowing well will be zero—since the water level is at the surface

Several ways to determine the static water level are shown below.

- **Well log information:** Since 1968, well drillers have been required by law to supply the state with a copy of the well log when they drill a well. Well logs should show the static water level at the time the well was drilled. You can use the static water level and the well log date to meet the reporting requirement. You may be able to get a copy of your well log from the well driller, or at http://www.deq.state.mi.us/well-logs/.
- Measure with a drop line: In some situations the top of the well casing, or a plug of some type, can be removed to allow access to the inside of the well casing. You can then lower a weighted chalk line down the well until you reach the water level. The chalk line is then removed, and the distance from the top of the chalk line to the bottom of the unwashed (dry) part of the line is measured. Electrical measuring tapes are also available, which will give an indication such as a beep, a flashing light, or through a meter, when the line reaches the water level. The depth can then be read directly from the tape. This method risks contaminating the well. Tapes and lines can also get stuck, and may damage the pump or other well equipment if they become stuck and later interfere with the pump or wiring. Therefore, it is advisable to use a well driller or consultant to make a direct measurement.
- Air line data: Some wells have an air line. An air line allows water level measurements to be taken before and during pumping, which gives information on the aquifer and well performance. If you are having work done on your well, you may want to consider having an air line installed at the same time.
- **Information from nearby wells**: If static water level information is available from wells that are within a hundred yards of the well you are reporting on, and located in the same aquifer (e.g., they have a similar depth), you can use that information. This can include the use of an appropriate monitoring well. It's important to note on the form that the SWL data is not from the actual well.